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TIME TABLE

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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.00 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10 "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS	
8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " " 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 " "	" " 15 "
2.00 " " 3.00 " "	" " 10 "
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	" " 15 "
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days	
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or by Compromise Order representing Bank
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On and after WEDNESDAY, 13th December, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 8 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through How. a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tol Shu Tau)	dep.	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.30	8.55	9.20	9.45	10.00
SEIYU LING	dep.	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.35	10.00	10.25	10.50	11.05
Shuen Chun	dep.	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.50	12.15	12.40	13.05	13.20
Shuen Shui	dep.	—	—	11.20	11.55	12.20	12.45	13.10	13.25
Fanning	dep.	—	—	11.25	12.00	12.25	12.50	13.15	13.30
Shum	dep.	—	—	11.30	12.05	12.30	12.55	13.20	13.35
Tai-po Market	dep.	—	—	11.35	12.10	12.35	13.00	13.25	13.40
Tai-po	dep.	—	—	11.40	12.15	12.40	13.05	13.30	13.45
Shauki	dep.	—	—	11.45	12.20	12.45	13.10	13.35	13.50
Yuenai	dep.	—	—	11.50	12.25	12.50	13.15	13.40	13.55
Yuenai	dep.	—	—	11.55	12.30	12.55	13.20	13.45	14.00
KOWLOON	arr.	11.00	11.05	11.10	11.45	12.00	12.25	12.50	13.05

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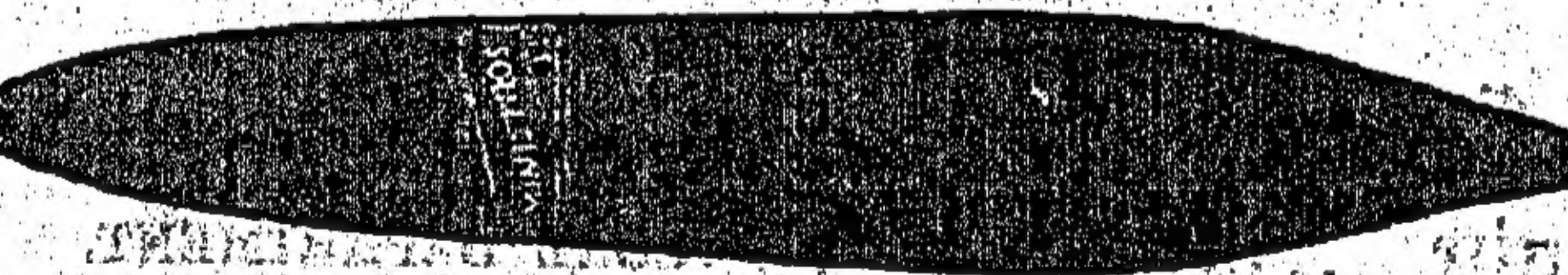
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MORAL CODE IN INDUSTRY AN EMPLOYER'S VIEWS. LIMITATION OF PROFITS.

An interesting statement on some of the problems which confront modern industry and a number of bold suggestions for dealing with them were made in the James Watt Anniversary Lecture for 1918 delivered at Greenock by Mr. W. L. Hichens, chairman of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co. (Limited). He called for the recognition of industry as primarily a national service in which private gain should be subordinated to public good, and recommended that the principle of the profits tax should be retained after the war, that the State should have the right of intervention in the settlement of wages, that labour should have an effective voice in determining the general policy and conditions of industry, that an eight hours' day should be established as a first instalment towards further reductions, and that everything should be done by the introduction of improved mechanical devices, by the provision of cheap transport, coal, and motive power, and by other means to secure greater and more economical production. Incidentally he suggested, in view of the lack of co-ordination between Government Departments, that the Labour Department only should deal with labour questions, and that a Cabinet should be formed distinct from but subordinate to the War Cabinet, with a president whose business it should be to co-ordinate the administration of domestic policy.

Mr. Hichens said that since the outbreak of the war State control of industry had advanced by leaps and bounds, and now after many years we were back at the State regulation policy of the Elizabethan era. For the past 400 years we had tried one expedient after another—State control of wages and prices, co-operative guilds, the home industries system, economic industrialism—only to end where we began. But the fact that these experiments failed in the past was no evidence that they would not succeed in the future. Might it not be that the solution of the industrial problem lay beyond mere intellectual and legal formulae, beyond all economic laws and doctrines, and depend on our attitude towards social existence—in plain terms, our moral code?

The god of industry (Mr. Hichens said) is the golden calf, and an unrelenting scramble for the good things of this world was what they set before each individual as the law of life. Such a doctrine strikes at the root of the social organism. The higher and more elaborate our civilization becomes, the greater must needs be the solidarity that welds it together, the complete subordination of the individual to the community. No man can serve two masters. He cannot serve himself and the community. He can only serve himself by serving the community, and this is surely the only sound foundation on which industry can rest. If we are ever to solve the great industrial problem, it can only be by recognizing that industry is primarily a national service, and that the object of those engaged in it is first and foremost the good of the community as a whole. No sensible man would suggest that all opportunity for individual profit should be taken away by legislation. It is only suggested that the good of the individual should come after—not before—the good of the community where the two conflict. If each thinks of making his pile by all means that economic individualism allows, if class bands itself against class, trade union against employers' federation, firm against firm, to secure the greatest share of the world's goods in unrestricted competition, social life must inevitably break down and anarchy reign supreme.

The lecturer went on to indicate some of the practical steps in the application of this principle to industrial problems of to-day. The following were his chief points:

(1)—No business is entitled to make unlimited profits. Labour, the entrepreneur class, capital, and the consumer are all partners in the business of the community, and no one class is entitled to benefit unduly at the expense of another. The principle of the profits tax should, therefore, be retained after the war. The present tax, of course, was intended as a temporary measure, and a standard of profits based on pre-war earnings is quite unsuited to permanent conditions. It would be necessary to fix a standard rate of interest for the capital invested in each class of trade or industry, and a proportion (I suggest a substantial one) of any excess profits over that standard should accrue to the State. In any such scheme it would be necessary to provide that adequate allowances be made for depreciation and for reserves to secure the stability and development of business.

(2)—It follows that the reward of labour must in the last resort also be determined by the State as representing the community. Labour has no more right than capital to make a corner in its own commodity and hold the community to ransom. In practice it is clear that the tendency will develop for wages to be settled by joint industrial boards representing employers' and workers' organizations, but in the event of disagreement, or collusion to exploit the community, the State must have the right of intervention. I recognize that a large section of the community is not prepared to-day to accept the principle of State intervention, and I recognize also that unless it appeals to the moral judgment of the great majority of the nation it cannot be enforced, and ought not to be enforced. The only way to-day is that the verdict of public opinion should be sought.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG AND NEW TERRITORIES EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong and New Territories Evangelization Society was held at the Union Church Hall on March 27th, when an unusually large gathering assembled to receive the report and balance-sheet for the year 1917.

The report presented by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Minister of the Union Church and president of the Society, was a particularly encouraging one. It reviewed the work of the last twelve months at the numerous stations within the sphere of the Society's activity, namely, Yau Lung, San Tin, Tai Wan, Castle Peak, Tai Po, Lam Tsuen, Sheung Shui, Cheung Chau, and Tai O. At Yau Lung, which has always been considered the chief station of the Society, the progress of the work has been so great as to render the present building accommodation utterly insufficient, and a scheme has recently been approved by the managing committee whereby the congregation will soon become possessed of a church building consistent with their needs. At Tai Wan, where out of a population of about 10,000 there are some two hundred Christians, the activity and enthusiasm of the congregation are finding expression in various ways. There are already a Sunday school, and various women's classes, and a movement is on foot to establish a dispensary. Another interesting, though minor, station is Cheung Chau, or "Dumb-bell Island." Here there is no official salaried preacher, but the Sunday services are kept going by four members of the congregation, who speak in turn. These zealous men also proclaim publicly the Gospel of Christ throughout the week in the rented building which has been acquired as a preaching hall.

When the report and balance-sheet had been accepted by the meeting, short addresses were given by Mr. Ku Kai Tak, Mr. H. Sam U, and Mrs. Sung Luk, whose remarks were interpreted by Mr. Wells, of the London Missionary Society, and were well received by the audience.

A new and pleasing feature of the meeting was the presence of the recently formed Young People's Missionary Band, who contributed an appropriate musical item. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald brought the proceedings to a close after the gathering had listened to an address from Mr. Wells, the superintending missionary, who has recently returned from Furlough.

(3)—The workers are clearly entitled to have an effective voice in regard to the general conditions under which their work is carried on. The general acceptance of the proposals for joint industrial councils suggested in the Whitley Report is good evidence that public opinion will support the demand of labour for an improved status. The responsibility for fixing prices rates and special time rates should rest not on individual firms but on joint industrial councils. These bodies should also determine the general policy and conditions of industry, but subject to this each business should be organized on whatever lines seems best to those responsible for its direction. Employers should further retain the right to select their own employees, but they, as well as the workers and the general public, should contribute to a widely extended unemployment insurance benefit.

(4)—The first step on the return of peace should be the establishment of an eight hours' day as a first instalment towards still further reductions if exportations that this is possible consistently with the requirements of civilized existence. It should be recognized that a worker who has kept good time should be given a holiday on full pay. The distinction between a strike and a holiday should be more marked than it is now.

(5)—These reforms will require large sums of money, and will, moreover, be of little or no avail unless a high standard of wages is established. We shall not be able to meet the bill unless we can effect drastic economies in production and largely increase our output. One factor in this problem is the prevention of strikes, another the abandonment of the policy of restricting output of "slow timing" and indifferent workmanship (which will continue unless it is made clear that industry is run for the benefit of the whole community and not for the enrichment of a certain class); a third factor is the substitution of up-to-date machinery for old and cheap labour-saving devices; and others are methods of land transfer, and cheap and motive power. Wasteful competition should be eliminated by greater standardization of types and the promotion of big selling combinations.

I believe, added Mr. Hichens, that if prosperity far in excess of what has gone before, at a far smaller expenditure of effort and without the onerous burden of a protective tariff. But no tinkering scheme of piecemeal reform will avail. The light must be let in on all dark places at once, the muddy pools of class selfishness must be cleansed, the self-sacrifice of our soldiers and sailors must find its counterpart in our industrial life.

COMPANY MEETING. BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

At the 15th annual general meeting of the British-American Tobacco Company at Westminster, on January 24th, Mr. Joseph Hood, the Chairman, said:—You will notice from the Directors' Report that the output of the Company's goods has largely increased during the financial year. The English factories have been principally engaged in supplies to the troops abroad through the War Office, the Navy and Army Canteen Board and other organizations, and the Company's own depots, so much so that about 80 per cent. of our English manufactures reach the Army and Navy. We have laid ourselves out to give as many supplies as possible to the troops, though we are unable to turn out anything like the quantity asked of us. We came early to the conclusion that the war might be prolonged, and made additions to our American factories with the gratifying result that the output in America is over three times that of the pre-war year. In that way we have been enabled to continue supplies of our products throughout the world and thus maintain the profits which we should not have been able to do had we depended upon our English factories.

EMPLOYEES AND MILITARY SERVICE.
I drew your attention last year to the payments we were making to the officials and employees in this country who had joined the Colours and of certain allowances to supplement their Army and Navy pay and allowances. By reason of the additional employees who have joined the forces, now numbering in all between 2,000 and 3,000, these payments have naturally increased. We are glad to be able to make them, and I know that they meet with your entire approval. Since our last meeting America has joined the war on the side of the Allies. That has increased our responsibility towards our employees who are fighting for the common cause, and again we are glad to make the payments. We all hope that the intervention of America will ensure an early and victorious peace.

We have to mourn the loss of a considerable number of our employees during the year. The death-roll has now reached the large total of 233 as compared with 111 a year ago.

To show the gallantry and courage of our people, I may say that, whilst a year ago 27 decorations had been given to them, they now number 86, and include Military Cross 23; Military Medal, 28; D.C.M., 9; Croix de Guerre, 3; Serbian Gold Medal, 1; Legion of Honour, 1; Belgian Military Medal, 1. Crown of thorns, 1. Many of our employees are known to be prisoners of war in Germany, and to them we regularly send parcels of food and tobacco. During the year we have had the pleasure of congratulating one of our directors upon him the dignity of a baronetcy. I refer to Colonel Sir Arthur Churchman, who is devoting his time and energies to the control of an important Government department.

BALANCE SHEET FIGURES.

Turning to the balance sheet, the Chairman went through the various assets and pointed out that the stocks of leaf, manufactured goods, and materials, amounted to £25,561,487, which showed an increase of £1,044,933, and that the total assets amounted to £21,552,513.

The directors recommended a final dividend of 6 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, free from British Income Tax (the tax being paid direct by the company) and after referring to the reasons which influenced the directors in not recommending a larger dividend, the Chairman said:

"If we can secure the necessary leaf and materials and the transport to enable us to continue our manufacturing operations to the full, we may look forward, when the horizon is a little clearer, to the time when we shall be able to make our distribution more commensurate with the earnings of the Company."

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

RATES FOR MONEY IN 1917 AND 1916.

At the annual meeting of the National Discount Company, Mr. S. F. Mendl observed that the financial history of 1917 to that of the previous year was one of a remarkable contrast. It had been a year of moderate rates and had pursued an untroubled course. There had been a fair margin between rates for money and rates for bills. He ventured to think that those facts were in themselves considerable evidence of the financial strength of the country. If he might single out one feature of the year 1917 to distinguish it from previous war years, it was the gradual restoration of the credit of the country to a 5 per cent. basis, exemplified by the fact that at the present time the national 5 per cent. War bonds were being sold in considerable amounts and that the end of the year saw a reduction of the rate on Treasury Bills to 4 per cent. The discount rates in January, 1917, averaged a little over 5 per cent., in March they were round about 5 per cent., in April they dropped to a little over 4 per cent., and when rates remained practically constant to the end of December, when they fell owing to the reduction of the rate on Treasury Bills. The average rate of interest on deposits last year was for call money, 24.28. 7d. per cent. against 24.28. 9d. per cent. in 1916; and at notice, 24.7s. 7d. per cent. against 24.8s. 9d. per cent. in 1916; and the average rate of discount for the year was 24.15s. 7d. per cent. against 24.4s. 8d. per cent. in 1916, and was evidence, he thought, of the financial strength which this country was showing.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA AMERICAN MINISTER IN SHANGHAI.

Speaking at a tiffin given in his honour at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai, on March 26th, the Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to Peking, said that even while this great struggle is in progress to-day on the continent of Europe, it is fitting that we should strengthen our purpose for what is to follow after the war, for we need not fear that the struggle in Europe is to wreck the world. The world will stand the shock and there will be room left for the peaceful, united efforts of the Allied nations that are now fighting shoulder to shoulder in maintaining the commercial supremacy of the world.

Even if, as a result of the crucial struggle at this moment being enacted in Europe, the Central Powers should, in consequence of the Russian situation, gain a temporary continental advantage, the mastery of the seas remains with the Allies. (Applause.) And the mastery of the seas will be the dominant factor in the development of the new world that will evolve. He expressed extreme hopefulness of the ultimate outcome of the war; he could not conceive an end of the struggle by which the Central Powers could gain anything at all commensurate to the losses that had been inflicted upon them. Even at the present moment he could not see any reason for despondency; the enemy is making his supreme effort, but our lines will hold, and the cost to the enemy will spell his defeat.

Referring to conditions in the Philippine Islands, from which he has just returned, the Minister said no American, he thought, who had recently visited the Philippines could have left without feeling pride in what had been accomplished there. The work done had certainly been admirable, a work unequalled in the annals of colonial achievement. The islands had been passed to the American standard of civilization, which meant nothing less than the transferring of a people to a totally different channel of thought and activity.

The feeling between Filipinos and Americans is on an excellent basis of friendliness and co-operation. The people were prosperous and satisfied. The work done in the Philippines would be interesting to China, as the islands are as a bridge between China and America. There was a need in China for the tropical products of the south, and the Chinese in the islands are particularly native and successful.

After the war there must be a greater, closer relationship between the countries of the torrid and temperate climates on both sides of the world, and as a result of the war the peoples would be drawn closer together in a lasting unity that would give rise to policies of co-ordinating economic principles and processes. The countries now fighting shoulder to shoulder would after the war continue to pool their interests to an even greater extent.

One fact brought out by the war most glaringly was the world-wide importance of food supply and its husbanding. This supply must be added to and the use of substitutes studied and understood to such a degree that the pressure of population would be made less intense. The undeveloped regions of the world are great reservoirs of food supply as yet untapped, and it was of international importance and interest that these supplies should be developed and conserved.

It is particularly needful that China be made a common ground for future activities along lines that would be helpful to China as well as to the developers. There must be a general agreement in principle that will protect China and her needs, by the concentration of energy and capital, individually and collectively. What one country does for China accrues for the benefit of all.

China, as a field for fruitful enterprise, continued the speaker, is unlimited. If all the railways and drainage systems planned and projected were completed there would still be room and need for as many more. If the lands in this country could be developed as such lands are developed in western countries China could support double the present population, and the world would have a sigh of relief, for it would demonstrate that the capacity of the world had been doubled.

Mr. Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General, said that recently he had occasion to prepare a report on the trade of Shanghai for 1917 and he had found that this totalled in the neighbourhood of the 600,000,000, or roughly that number of American gold dollars. This was more than half of the entire trade of China, whereas in former years the trade of Shanghai had averaged 30 to 45 per cent. of the nation's trade. It was interesting to note that America's share in the 1917 trade of Shanghai was greater than that of any other one nation, as a result of war-time conditions when trade with European countries had been diverted to the United States.

SUPPLY OF JAPANESE TONNAGE TO THE ALLIES.

The report that the United States has asked Japan for a supply of 500,000 tons of shipping, apart from the question of exchanging Japanese tonnage for a supply of American shipbuilding for a supply of American shipbuilding materials, is corroborated by a New York dispatch received by a Japanese company in Tokyo. It is reported that of the 500,000 tons of vessels asked for the Japanese Government will charter 200,000 tons to Great Britain and 100,000 tons to the United States by requisitioning the necessary vessels from Japanese owners. The reported proposal of the Government to requisition vessels and regulate freight rates is already affecting the shipping market.—Japan Chronicle.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES.

Only two league matches have been played since the last list of averages was published, and there are not many changes. Commander Gibson takes third place in both lists. His score of 60 against the sappers gave him third place amongst the batsmen. He did not play on Saturday, or he might still further have improved his averages, as he is in first-class form just now. Hamilton improved his position and took his 50th wicket, but is still considerably below Cobb, who will probably retain the top position. Only Pearce or Marley could displace him, and that only by an uncanny performance. The fight for top place in the bowling averages has been placed in the hands of the sappers, who have been very keenly contested. His best performance has been 5 for 3 against the Midsex, 6 for 3 against the Club, 6 for 34 and 7 for 15 against Craigengower, and 4 for 6 against C.R.C.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings	Not out	Runs	High score	Average
T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	14	3	120	743	87.54
H. E. Muriel, H.K.C.C.	14	2	118	654	82.38
Com. Gibson, Navy	10	1	118	410	34.68
K. S. Mansfield, K.C.C.	10	1	70	311	34.55
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	10	1	115	608	33.58
Ng Sze Kwong, C.R.C.	14	4	105	460	32.55
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	10	1	75	460	31.20
A. A. Claxton, K.C.C.	10	1	70	207	29.60
A. H. Runjaha, U.C.C.	10	1	72	412	27.46
J. P. Robinson, K.C.C.	14	6	70	232	25.58
W. H. Dixon, C.S.C.C.	14	0	72	330	23.93
Sig. Hack, Navy	18	1	50	490	23.58
Capt. Gray, H.K.C.C.	14	0	64	322	23.00
K. Brayshaw, H.K.C.C.	10	0	40	229	22.00
D. M. Goodall, C.S.C.C.	17	1	132	360	22.50

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Innings	Wickets	Runs	Best	Average
P. H. Cobb, K.C.C.	203	507	72	7.73	
E. W. Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	155	433	54	8.01	
Com. Gibson, Navy	170	514	59	8.71	
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	109	312	35	9.04	
T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	86	258	57	9.70	
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	123	358	57	10.05	
K. Brayshaw, H.K.C.C.	170	523	52	10.30	
R. E. O. Bird, C.S.C.C.	117	371	36	10.30	
S. S. Cripwell, R.E.	137	572	54	10.59	
R. Pestonji, K.C.C.	150	446	42	10.61	
F. H. Redmond, U.C.C.	74	251	23	10.91	
C. Q. M. S. Reakes, R.E.	137	545	50	11.12	
D. E. Donnelly, H.K.C.C.	120	726	63	11.71	
Col. Morgan, H.K.C.C.	119	451	37	12.18	
J. S. Graham, C.S.C.C.	307	811	63	12.28	
R. C. Wittell, C.S.C.C.	72	260	21	12.33	
Bdr. Athorne, R.G.A.	24	500	37	13.68	
Gr. Baines, R.G.A.	93	310	22	14.09	
Un Hw Fan, C.R.C.	233	857	60	14.27	

NAVY v. CIVIL SERVICE.

The Navy, on Saturday, avenged their defeat of a fortnight ago by beating the Civil Service by 88 runs. It was a bowlers' day. Hamilton took 6 wickets for 34 runs, while for the sailors Godfrey obtained 6 for 17 runs, and Henley, who bowled 2 maidens out of 12 overs, got 3 for 18. The best score of the match was a forceful 40 by Robinson. Scores:—

	Runs	Wickets
A. P. Robinson, b. Ling	40	
Sig. Hack, b. Hamilton	1	
Lt. Col. Mayhew, b. Hamilton	5	
F. W. Carey, b. Bradbury, b. Bird	6	
A. B. Wilson, b. Hamilton	6	
A. E. Henley, b. Ling	11	
L. S. Godfrey, c. Hamilton, b. Fletcher	2	
Sgt. Bacon, b. Hamilton	5	
Mr. Staley, b. Hamilton	0	
Pte. Breslin, b. Hamilton	10	
W. Hinchen, not out	0	
Extras	7	

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	13	3	38	6
Bird	7	1	30	1
Ling	4	0	21	3
Fletcher	2	0	1	1

CIVIL SERVICE.

	Runs	Wickets
D. M. Goodall, c. Breslin, b. Henley	18	
O. M. W. Reynolds, b. Godfrey	0	
J. C. Fletcher, b. Godfrey	0	
B. W. Bradbury, c. Staley, b. Godfrey	0	
P. W. Hamilton, c. and b. Godfrey	4	
P. T. Lambie, b. Henley	2	
R. E. O. Bird, b. Henley	5	
W. H. Edmonds, b. Godfrey	0	
F. W. Ling, b. Godfrey	0	
G. H. Haskett, not out	0	
W. Dixon, absent	0	
Extras	4	

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Godfrey	12	4	17	6
Henley	12	8	15	3

UNIVERSITY v. PONSONBY-FANE'S XI.

A match between the University (Past and Present) and Mr. Ponsonby-Fane's XI. played on the former's ground, resulted as follows:—

	Runs	Wickets
A. H. Runjaha, c. Hinton, b. Wright	25	
C. Choa, c. Robinson, b. Bird	44	
W. Hall, b. Ponsonby-Fane	17	
Ng Sze Kwong, c. b. Ponsonby-Fane	0	
Yew Man Tsun, c. Runjaha, b. Bird	30	
Lim Kam Sim, b. Bird	0	
S. H. Imaai, c. Wright, b. Bird	1	
W. Gittins, c. Fane, b. Bird	18	
D. K. Samy, not out	1	
S. C. Ang, c. Runjaha, b. Marley	0	
J. M. Jack, c. Hinton, b. Bird	1	
Extras	9	

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. E. O. Bird	14.2	5	65	5
Un Hw Fan	6	2	17	—
J. D. Wright	5	—	23	1
R. A. Ponsonby-Fane	4	1	9	2
G. E. Marley	10	1	32	1

MR. PONSONBY-FANE'S XI.

	Runs	Wickets
W. J. Hinton, b. Ng	1	
C. G. Robinson, b. Ng	0	
Un Hw Fan, run out	54	
J. D. Wright, c. Runjaha, b. Yew	23	
G. E. Marley, c. Samy, b. Yew	38	
R. E. O. Bird, b. Ng	1	
Ponsonby-Fane, not out	18	
A. A. Runjaha, c. Ang, b. Ng	0	
Chan Su Kap, b. Yew	0	
J. C. Thivy, b. Yew	0	
Sam Kwok Leung, c. Ng, b. Yew	0	
Extras	2	
Total	135	

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ng Sze Kwong	13	7	56	4
S. A. Imaai	4	2	11	—
D. K. Samy	4	—	24	—
Yew Man Tsun	8.1	1	42	5

OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON v. RANK AND FILE.

A very interesting all-day match was played between these sides on the Club ground yesterday and resulted in a win for the officers. On paper the rank and file appeared to have the better combination, as their eleven included several good bats besides being very strong in bowlers. Lt. Cooper, however, came to the rescue of his side and bowled splendidly through the first innings, taking 7 wickets for 48 runs. In both his seventh and eighth overs he took two wickets in succession, and the balls which dismissed Drummond, Cooper and Reakes were splendid efforts. The rank and file were all out by 12.30 for 101, and the officers went in immediately afterwards. They had a bad quarter of an hour before tiffin, losing Major Robertson and Capt. Gray, two of their best bats, for 15 runs. Immediately after tiffin another wicket fell at the same total. The next wicket, however, put on 49 runs and stopped the rot. Lt. Murray played very well and had two lovely sixes, one from Reakes which went clean into Des Vaux Road and ran right up to Sir Thos. Jackson's statue. Col. Morgan played a lively innings of 23, which included 5 fours, but the others found Cripwell too much for them, and the whole side was out for 131, towards which "Extras" contributed 32.

RANK AND FILE.

	Runs	Wickets
Sig. Hack, b. Morgan	4	
Br. Drummond, b. Cooper	2	
Sgt. Macgregor, c. Wahl, b. Cooper	29	
Gr. Cooper, b. Cooper	4	
Corp. Graham, run out	0	
Corp. Adams, c. Wahl, b. Cooper	12	
C. Q. M. S. Reakes, b. Cooper	0	
Br. Athorne, b. Morgan	13	
L/c. Lawrence, b. Cooper	0	
Pte. Couner, b. Cooper	15	
S. S. Cripwell, not out	8	
Extras	7	

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Morgan	12	1	48	2
Cooper	12	2	48	7

Second Innings.

	Runs	Wickets
Sig. Hack, c. Wahl, b. McCounell	64	
L/c. Lawrence, c. Murray, b. Cooper	4	
C. Q. M. S. Reakes, b. Morgan	1	
Gr. Cooper, b. Cooper, b. Morgan	0	
Br. Drummond, c. Wahl, b. Gray	22	
Br. Athorne, not out	31	
Sgt. Macgregor, c. Murray, b. McCounell	0	
Corp. Graham, not out	6	
Extras	2	

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cooper	10	3	26	1
Morgan	10	0	43	2
Gray	3	0	23	1
Murray	6	2	20	0
McCounell	4	0	11	2

OFFICERS.

	Runs	Wickets
Capt. Gray, c. Couner, b. Reakes	3	
Major Robertson, c. Cripwell, b. Graham	0	
Lt. Murray, b. Cripwell	49	
A. P. Wright, b. Reakes	0	
Lt. Wahl, run out	7	
Capt. Henderson-Smith, b. Cripwell	5	
Col. Morgan, c. Drummond, b. Cripwell	23	
F. Sutton, b. Couner	7	
Lt. McCounell, c. Reakes, b. Cripwell	4	
Lt. Primrose, run out	0	
Lt. Cooper, not out	1	
Extras	32	

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Graham	7	0	32	1
Reakes	8	2	17	2
Cripwell	7	2	31	4
Athorne	4	1	16	0
Couner	2	0	3	1

Second Innings.

	Runs	Wickets
Major Robertson, run out	15	
Lt. Cooper, c. Lawrence, b. Cripwell	1	
Capt. Gray, b. Cripwell	0	
Lt. McCounell, c. Graham, b. Reakes	3	
Lt. Murray, c. Reakes, b. Cripwell	8	
D. K. Samy, not out	33	
A. P. Wright, not out	9	
F. Sutton, not out	43	
Extras	10	

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cripwell	8	2	21	3
Reakes	8	1	38	2
Graham	5	1	18	0
Couner	4	0	21	0
Athorne	2	0	14	0

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

NAVY v. ROYAL ENGINEERS, O.

This match, which took place at the Happy Valley yesterday, concluded the programme of the above league, the result making the Hongkong Defence Corps champions. It was one of the best games of the season from a spectator's point of view, although it must be admitted that the sappers were extremely unlucky to lose, as they were nearly always far more dangerous than their opponents.

The game opened sensationally. The R.E. made straight for goal and before play had been in progress half a minute the soldiers were awarded a penalty, owing to an opponent tripping. Lucas took the kick and Crocker saved, but the former, following up, netted before the goalkeeper could clear. In the meantime the whistle had blown, and the kick had to be taken again, as some of the players had been over the line when the first kick was taken. Amidst great enthusiasm Crocker again saved, this time managing to push the leather round the post out of danger. Clark, on the Navy left, who played brilliantly throughout, then broke away, but he was not allowed to centre, and the sappers, bringing the ball back again, Townsend hit the upright with a terrific shot which almost deserved a goal.

The Navy right then put in some clever passing, but Clark in the Army goal was not seriously worried. The sappers kept Crocker very busy saving a variety of shots, including a very fine one from Pascale, but the "goalie" rose to the occasion and played in masterful style. Hutchinson, on the Navy right, put in a sprint which was followed by a face centre. In endeavouring to clear the soldiers handled in the penalty area and a penalty was awarded the Navy. Mc-Niven took the kick and noticed, Clarke turning his hand so badly in an effort to save that he had to leave the field. This was all the scoring before the interval.

On resuming, Townsend took over the duties of goalkeeper and when Clarke returned, after having had his hand attended to, he took up the former's place in the forward line. The sappers had by far the lion's share of the game in this half, the Army goalkeeper very rarely being troubled, but Crocker and Biggs were in no way, and ably backed up by Crocker they were able to keep their goal intact. After the Navy goal had been many narrow escapes the sailors broke away and almost scored, Lucas taking the ball from Travis when the latter was almost in goal with the ball was soon at the other end and again Osborne put carried off the field, but after a short interval, he returned and continued playing. The sailors forced a corner, and Hutchinson, obtaining possession, put in a nice shot which just skimmed the crossbar. From now on the end the play was rather rough, some of the players showing a tendency to take the man instead of the ball, which rather spoils the game. The defenders proved too good for the attack, however, and the final whistle sounded with the only goal of the match claimed by the Navy.

Referee, Mr. Wright.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
H.K.D.C.	8	4	2	2	10	7	10
R.E.	8	2	4	10	6	8	8
R.G.A.	8	4	4	0	10	10	8
Navy	8	3	4	1	11	10	7
Midsex	8	3	4	1	5	13	7

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
H.K.D.C.	8	4	2	2	10	7	10
R.E.	8	2	4	10	6	8	8
R.G.A.	8	4	4	0	10	10	8
Navy	8	3	4	1	11	10	7
Midsex	8	3	4	1	5	13	7

St. Joseph's started this match, which was played on the Club ground yesterday, with a man short. The absentees turned up, however, after play had been in progress for about ten minutes. The soldiers went straight up from the kick-off and Watson put over. A few minutes later the same player had his lines with a header which went a little too high. A shot from the College left wing was well saved, the ball being pushed round the post, but a mistake in the R.A. defence let the College through again soon after this, and Silva eventually scored with a good shot. Omar netted again for the civilians, but the goal was ruled off-side. Watson missed a chance by a bad shot, and Taylor had a difficult chance to head in, but failed to reach the ball. St. Joseph's again got through, but missed badly when a goal seemed certain. The civilians were leading by one goal to nil at half-time.

After the interval the Army attacked strongly, but for a time were unable to score. A good effort by Watson brought no reward. A foul against the College just outside the penalty area looked dangerous for the civilians, but Taylor took the kick, and kicked over the bar. Sharman had a fine chance to equalise, but his shot was a poor one. A few minutes afterwards, however, the same player fully atoned for his mistake by netting with a beautiful first-timer, which gave Omar no chance at all. Soon after the kick-off Jones, at outside left for the Army, tricked two opponents, and finished with a strong shot which went clean through a hole in the net. The referee was in doubt for a moment as to what had happened, but awarded a goal after consultation with the linesmen. Jones deserved his success, for he had played good football all the afternoon, being probably the best forward in the R.G.A. line. There was no more scoring, the gunners winning by the odd goal in three.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FUNERAL RITES AT HAPPY VALLEY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir, Residents in the eastern district are greatly inconvenienced owing to the liberty given to those worshipping their departed relatives who died in the recent disaster. In Wan-chai, the incessant beating of tom-toms, deafening flute sounds, and monotonous nasal-singing, from 8 p.m. to 3 or 4 a.m. has prevented the occupants of more than one house from obtaining a night's rest. Is this nuisance permitted by the Police? According to regulations, as far as I know, no noise of any description is allowed after midnight. We hope that the proper authorities will put a stop to the lugubrious ceremonies during the night, for they constitute a great nuisance and disturbance to people to the neighbourhood. Why are these ceremonies not performed in the Pagoda? The burning of joss paper and the bamboo figures of animals and fantastic objects produce such a bad smell that it is impossible to breathe freely. Yours, etc.,

DISTURBED.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, April 1st.

THE YOUNG KONG FRONT.
It is reported that fighting continues on the Young Kong front. Canton troops forced a way into the Young Kong city yesterday, and recaptured it. General Lung's troops have retired for the time being, but are preparing to re-attack the city as soon as the fresh divisions, which they are expecting, have arrived.

THE KO CHOW FRONT.
Commander Lau Tat-hing has reported that he attacked the Ko Chow city yesterday. He has captured several important positions near Ko Chow, which is surrounded by Canton and Kwangsi troops. PROJECTED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

We are informed from a reliable source that General Luk Wing-ting has agreed to negotiate peace with the Peking Government on the condition that he (Luk) is appointed Inspector Commissioner of the three Provinces Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan, and is given the right to appoint Tsuchuns to these Provinces. Luk, it is said, has agreed to the Peking Government's request to abolish the Military Government in Canton. We learn that the Peking Government has agreed to Luk's condition, except in so far as the appointment of the Hunan Tsuchun is concerned.

GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENT.
General Luk Wing-ting has re-established his headquarters in Wat Lam. Luk has sent an officer to Canton to report to the Tsuchun that he is preparing to send troops from six directions to attack Lung's troops.

HUMAN AFFAIRS.
It is reported that Southerners in Hunan were recently defeated with heavy losses. Northern troops occupied Chang-sha without opposition, as Chief Commander Tam Ho-ming has retreated for a considerable distance.

SITUATION OF KONGMOON.
The Tsuchun has ordered the Commander of the 1st division to send two regiments of infantry and an artillery corps to protect Kongmoon.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.
We are informed that the French Ambassador recently appointed to Peking arrived in Canton the other day. He is staying at the French hospital and will proceed to Peking shortly.

GOLF.

EASTER HOLIDAY COMPETITIONS.

The results of the holiday competitions at Fanning were as follows:—
BOBBY COMPETITION, for men, over the main course of 18 holes.—1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I HAVE This Day RESUMED Business as a Solicitor and Notary Public under my former firm name of GOLDING AND PHILIPS at No. 7, Queen's Road Central (top floor).

PHILIP W. GOLDING.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918. [1847]

NOTICE.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

ONE CERTIFICATE No. 576 for Twenty-one Shares Nos. 27000 to 27020 inclusive in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. LI MAN HING, has been LOST; and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1918. [1832]

NOTICE.

THE COMMODORE and OFFICERS of H.M. Navy and Dockyard much regret that owing to the continued epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever, the At Home on Board H.M.S. "TAMAR" on SATURDAY, 6th April, must be cancelled.

[1832]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN LADY, Resident or daily to look after 2 Children of 7 and 8 Years.
Apply Mrs. GALE,
109, Peak. [1833]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

THE UNIVERSITY requires the services of a part-time TEACHER of Practical Chemistry for four afternoon weekly, commencing in September next. Applications to be addressed to—
THE REGISTRAR.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1918. [1829]

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, Male or Female. State experience, salary required and references. Apply—
Box No. 100
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1817



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should SEPARATE between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [18]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
SAUSAGES!

SAUSAGES!

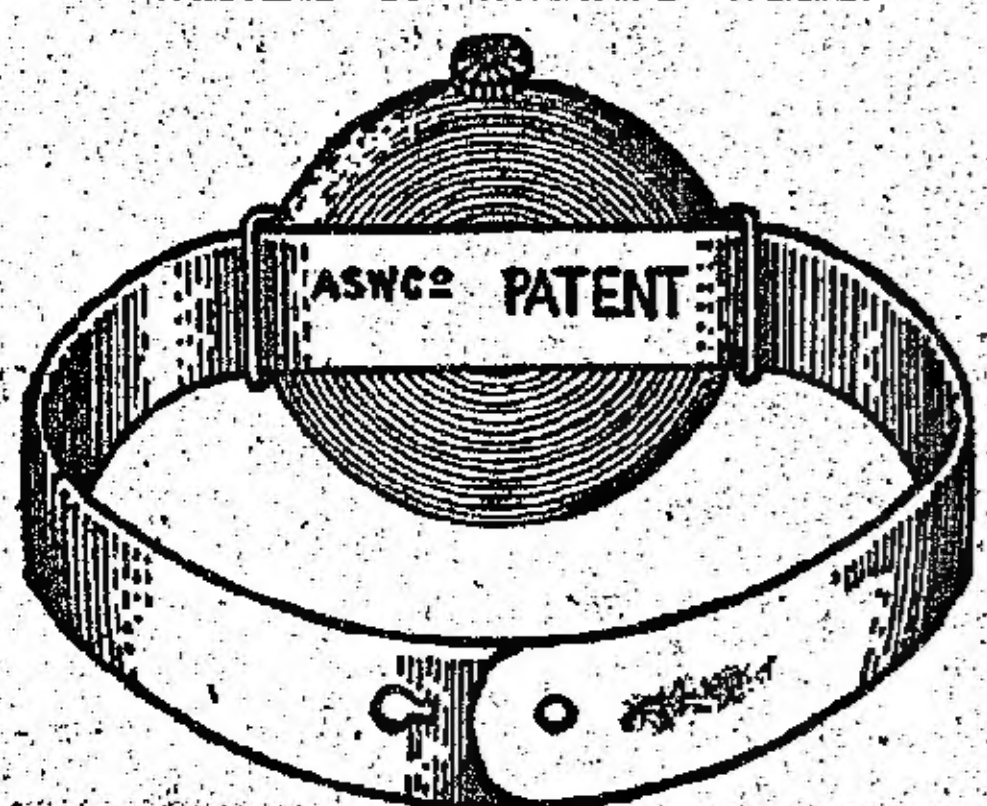
A Variety
to suit all tastes!
OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE " "
PORK " "
BEEF " "
LIVER " "
BOLOGNA, HEAD CHEESE.
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE " " " "
do. do. do. [1838]

NOTICE.

PATENTS ORDINANCE 1902.
GAMMETER'S PATENT.

IMPROVED MEANS OF SECURING WRIST
WATCHES TO WAFFER'S WRIST.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Majesty's LETTERS PATENT (No. 12,033) were granted in the United Kingdom on the 20th August, 1916, and LETTERS PATENT have also been granted in HONGKONG, to ERNEST OTTO GAMMETER for the above invention.
ANY PERSON infringing the rights of the Patentee will be proceeded against according to law.
Hongkong, the 6th day of March, 1918.
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for Ernest Otto Gammeter,
Anglo-Swiss Watch Company,
7, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. [1748]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with Good Bath-rooms and wide Verandahs to let with Board at Narcissus Bay, Wei-Hai-Wei, from the 1st of June.
Apply—

Mrs. NIVEN,
Maison de Notre Dame,
Rue de France,
Tientsin. [1822]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
48, Connaught Road Central. [1808]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandre Buildings. [1828]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings
HOUSES on Shamshau, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[180]

FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 165, Peak.
Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
[1711]

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 109, The Peak, 6 ROOMS.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
F.W.D. [1834]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI AND YANCOUVER.

THE Steamship

"THESTRA"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 2nd April at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 10 A.M.
Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1918. [1819]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SABBOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1918. [184]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL,
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the oncoming Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 2ND APRIL, 1918.

THE SOUTH-WEST PROVINCES
AND TUAN CHI-JUI.

In deference to a widespread demand from the Provinces and with assurances of whole-hearted support from the President General TUAN CHI-JUI has overcome his reluctance to re-enter politics and has returned to the Premiership. This hardly seems, on the face of it, to augur well for the reconciliation of the North and South; indeed, the Intelligence Bureau of Canton states that it is regarded by the leaders at Canton as a new challenge to another and more determined conflict. TUAN CHI-JUI, it will be remembered, is the *de facto* of the "Constitutionalist" party, who regard him as unfit by training and temperament to govern China as a democratic State. Despite the fact that he took a leading part in defeating YUAN SHIH-KAI's monarchical ambitions and placed himself at the head of the forces which overthrew CHIANG HSUN and his restoration scheme, he is not forgiven for bringing about the dissolution of the late Parliament when it became obstructive. He could probably have ignored the opposition which this action aroused if he had promptly taken steps to secure the election of a new Parliament, and if his colleagues in the Cabinet had not incurred so much unpopularity by entering into negotiations for the sale of the country's mineral deposits, and conducting financial transactions that were regarded as inimical to the nation's interests. Gradually, divisions began to make themselves evident in the ranks of the Northern party, one section of which was averse from the PREMIER's policy of coercion. The President was found to be intriguing with those who inclined to a peaceful settlement with the South, but subsequently he gave an undertaking to support the PREMIER in his attempt to attain national unity by force. TUAN's position, however, became impossible owing to the defection of some of his own military commanders, who had been sent to subdue the South, and he resigned.

Since that time repeated efforts have been made to mediate between the two parties in the State, but they have met with no success, the South-West Provinces evincing no disposition to modify their original demands. In their latest reply to the overtures of the North they insist that the National Assembly shall be reconvened; that although FENG KUO-CHANG may be Acting President his reelection must be in accord with the feeling and condition of the provincials concerned; that the former status of the officers and men of the Independent Navy shall be restored; and only naval officers assigned to important naval stations; that the Central Government shall not interfere with the purchase of arms by the South-Western Provinces for national defence; that the former ranks and positions of Generals LI TSI-TSUI and SHEN TSIUNG-CHAI at Hupai shall be restored; and that all expenses in connection with the armies for national protection and in the cause of constitutionalism shall be borne by the Central Government. If these represent the minimum conditions which the South-West Provinces are prepared to accept, the prospect of peace appears rather remote. The recent successes of the Northern troops were expected to produce a more tractable frame of mind, but instead of being discouraged, the South-West declares that it is more determined than ever to carry on the struggle for a constitutional government. It is to be hoped, however, that wiser counsels will prevail and that the folly will be generally recognised of continuing the present strife when the seriousness of the international situation makes unity, always desirable, imperatively necessary. The North seems disposed to be accommodating, and the South-West will incur a serious responsibility if it stubbornly refuses to listen to any suggestion of compromise. It should rest content with the vigorous protest which it has entered against the action of the Northern troops last year, for the lesson is not likely to be forgotten.

The attention of readers is called to the Tombola announcement on page 3 in to-day's issue.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock is open to all women.

The death occurred from typhus fever on March 14th of Dr. A. K. Baxter, Medical Officer to the Coolie Depot at Kaolunatung.

Captain T. E. Bisbee, D.C.L.I., who was well known locally when here with the D.C.L.I. previous to the outbreak of war, has won the Military Cross.

Mr. Denman Fuller will give an organ recital in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 9.15 p.m. In response to several requests, he will play the same programme as he gave at the recent reopening of the organ.

Second Lieut. H. P. Parker, R.G.A., who left Hongkong as a Sergeant since the outbreak of war, has been killed on the Western Front. Second Lieut. Parker was an exceptionally popular N.C.O. when in this Command, and was stationed in the 87th, 88th and 83rd companies in turn. After proceeding home for active service, he obtained his commission and served with a Welsh Heavy Battery of R.G.A.

A small fire broke out at the Bijou Theatre, Wyndham Street, yesterday afternoon. Fortunately there was no entertainment in progress. A film caught alight as it was being tested and dense volumes of smoke were soon issuing from the building. The Fire Brigade were summoned, and it proved the work of a few moments only to put out the flames. The damage, which is not covered by insurance, is estimated at \$1,000.

PEKING NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, March 22nd.

POLITICO-MILITARY SITUATION.

The victory of the Government troops at Yochow this week has undoubtedly brought peace nearer, and even if fighting be continued until Changsha be recaptured, it will not in any wise be construed as unwillingness to open peace negotiations. Opinion seems to be divided as to whether the Northern forces should be satisfied with their success at Yochow or whether they should proceed to drive the Southern armies out of Hunan, but whatever face-saving reasons may be advanced in the interests of the Canton confederation it seems obvious that Peking will be in a much better position than in Canton if it does not stay its hand too soon. To put a period to the present successful operations might not be interpreted by the present opponents of the Government as moderation but as fear, and if this idea should be generally accepted in the South it would vitiate any hopes of an early settlement.

Not only has the victory at Yochow brought peace nearer, but the greater cohesion of the Peiyang party has contributed somewhat to this end. For instance, the very independent Feng Yu-shiang, who with his brigade at Wushih constituted a problem for the Northern Tachuns, has been pardoned for his offences and restored to Presidential favour, since which he has evinced a disposition which pleases the commanders of the Northern forces. Li Shun himself, Fang's superior officer, has found himself checkmated by the arrival of Fengtien troops in his neighbourhood. Li professes to be very indignant, and accuses the Government of not having informed him regarding their coming, but the Government point out, in reply, that he must have been aware of the fact that General Chang Tso-lin's forces had been ordered to proceed southwards in order to take part in the Hupeh and Hunan campaign. Thus the Yangtze Tachuns have ceased to become the menace that was at one time feared, and in the changed circumstances they seem to be ready to return to the Peiyang fold.

Meanwhile efforts are being increased to reconcile the two parties. Foreign Chambers of Commerce are adding their weight to the general desire for peace, but the wisdom of such interference may be questioned, although there is no doubt that if representatives of both parties could be induced to meet that some tangible result would accrue. It is certain that such advice has been given to the Government by the Diplomatic body in Peking, but apparently the circumstances have been such that it could not be acted upon. It must be admitted that previous compromises have been productive of evil rather than of good. With decisive victories to their credit and a fairly effective military organisation supporting them, the Government would be in a position to impress the South with their strength and make the latter realise the hopelessness of prolonging the struggle. If the Government offer reasonable terms to the South which would meet with acceptance from the moderates in the Confederation—and there is every reason to believe that the Government proposals will be fairly reasonable—then it is not too much to hope that the peace conversations will prove fruitful.

A few days ago there was a movement to bring back Li Yuan-hung to the presidency, and when I expressed doubt of his willingness to return to an office in which he seemed to be very unhappy I was assured that he was quite prepared to sacrifice his personal feeling, and save the country. Whether this movement is likely to succeed cannot be prognosticated. By to-morrow it may have been effectively scotched.

There are indications that the period of drift will soon be brought to an end. Events on the Northern frontier and the advice of Allies are working to this end. The threat from Siberia has been occupying the attention of the Cabinet and reinforcements are being hurried to the Manchurian borders. In this connection the Chinese are much concerned over the report that Japan has invited China to enter into an agreement whereby the two high contracting parties undertake joint action to combat the spread of German influence which endangers the peace of the Far East, and agree to appoint a Military Commission to decide

upon the military measures required. It is feared that this may lead to Japanese military domination in China, and that the fifth group of the "Twenty-one Demands" will thus be automatically secured. At the moment it cannot be said that this fear is justified, and it may be that the apprehension has no other basis than ignorance of the conversations which are said to have had this matter as their subject.

It is indeed unfortunate that just as the plague epidemic was being narrowed down to its source outside the Great Wall and hopes were running high that the end was almost in sight that a case should have appeared at Tungchow, some twenty miles from Peking. The discovery was made on Monday when a labourer employed on the construction of the new road died of plague. Preventive measures were taken immediately. All the contacts were isolated, a doctor and trained nurses were dispatched to the locality, and the train service between Tungchow and the capital was at once stopped. A greater shock was forthcoming when it was learned that the disease had also appeared at Nanking, where over twenty deaths had occurred. Fortunately, the authorities are alive to the necessities of the occasion, and all proper measures are being taken to isolate the city and prevent the infection spreading. An obstructive public health commissioner has been removed and a more enlightened successor appointed. At the moment of writing I hear that plague has again broken out in Peking, but the cause of the deaths in the East city has not yet been medically verified.

THE WORSHIP OF CONFUCIUS.
The President, as logical successor to the Emperor, is supposed to make the Spring sacrifice to Confucius. This ceremony was arranged for Thursday, but the President was too busy to undertake the duty, which he delegated to the Acting Premier, Chien Nan-hsun. There was a large official attendance at the very impressive ceremony.

PREMIUM BONDS.
Perhaps there will not be so very much regret expressed at the intimation that the Chinese Government is unable to redeem the premium bonds and that the Government has decided to continue to draw prizes for the bonds for another three years. As the money is quite safe, holders of the bonds will enjoy the annual excitement provided by the drawing. Peking has no such scruples as appear to be entertained in certain circles in Hongkong on the subject of premium bonds.

ANGLO-CHINESE SOCIETY.
The Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau last night changed its name to that of the Anglo-Chinese Society. This was done at a gathering in the British Legation after dinner, an innovation which, it is hoped, will be continued, as it affords opportunities for getting to know each other better. Admiral Tsai Tin-kan gave a very interesting address on poetry as translated into human life, and contrasted Eastern and Western poetry, pointing out that Eastern poetry was devoted to the worship of nature, whereas Western poetry concerned itself more with the study of human nature. His recital of gems from ancient Chinese poems was very much enjoyed. Mr. Chu's performance on the Chinese cello, illustrative of a battle fought two thousand years ago, was a feature of the evening. Members also listened with much pleasure to the illuminating discourse by Sir Somerville Head on conditions in Russia, and he predicted a great future for that country as, indeed, for all large countries if liberty could be secured with the unity of the various races living within their borders. "REDEEMED ITALIANS."

The natives of the Irredenta, who were liberated with other Austrian prisoners of war in Siberia and are now in Peking, seem to find their lot much happier than in former days. Their ragged and unkempt appearance is gradually disappearing. They are now being clothed in light khaki and their Hunnish headgear replaced by cowboy hats. They have organised a band, and with its aid they attract considerable attention when marching through the city.

The *Manchester Guardian* tells a good story apropos of the prevalence at home now of the feminine chauffeur. A noble lord when leaving one of the official motor-cars asked the driver to come back at a certain hour. She replied, "All right." The noble lord then said, "I am accustomed to being called 'My lord.'" The woman driver replied, "And I am accustomed to being called 'My lady.'" [1748]

THE WAR.

GERMANS CHECKED ON FRENCH FRONT.

WHOLE COLUMNS DECIMATED

PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE TO THE EMPIRE

APPOINTMENT OF GENERALISSIMO

ENDORSED BY MILITARY OPINION.

HIS MAJESTY VISITS THE FRONT.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS NOT RENEWED.

LONDON, March 31st.
9.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy did not renew his attacks northward of the Somme on Sunday, but there was heavy hostile shelling at different parts of this front.

Local fighting secured us a few prisoners and machine-guns.

A hostile attack developed with considerable force at mid-day southward of the Peronne-Amiens road.

Fighting continues in and between the Luce and Avre valleys for the possession of tactical features, woods and villages.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, March 31st.
11.30 p.m.

The weather completely broke at mid-day on Saturday, but despite a driving rain our pilots continued to participate in the battle south of the Somme, bombing and machine-gunning until a late hour.

There was heavy air-fighting between low-fliers.

We brought down 12 Germans and drove down three others. Our anti-aircraft guns shot down two. Five of ours are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

LINE RESTORED.

LONDON, March 31st.
1.10 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A vigorous counter-attack restored our line in the Luce Valley.

We repulsed heavily two attacks on the front from Marcellave to the Somme.

The enemy's infantry in yesterday's attacks immediately northward of the Somme were delivered in four waves, but were repulsed at all points by our outpost line.

The enemy's casualties here are estimated at a thousand.

We carried out a local operation in the neighbourhood of Serre, advancing our line a short distance, capturing 230 prisoners and 40 machine-guns.

We also advanced our line slightly elsewhere, taking prisoners.

Hostile artillery were active yesterday evening in the neighbourhood of Buequoy.

BATTLE BREAKS OUT AFRESH.

LONDON, March 30th.
11.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—North of the Somme, after a short lull yesterday, the battle broke out afresh this morning. The enemy repeated his costly and unsuccessful assaults in the region of Boiry and Boyelles and immediately northward of the Somme, all of which, though delivered by fresh troops in considerable strength, were thrown back, with heavy losses. Our positions are intact.

We captured a number of prisoners.

Heavy shelling of our defence eastward of Arras accompanied the above attacks.

South of the Somme and between the Somme and Avre fighting continued incessantly, attacks and counter-attacks occurring at frequent intervals. The enemy forced his way in at Demuin this morning, but he is held up in the western outskirts of the village.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, March 31st.
12.10 p.m.

Our aeroplanes concentrated yesterday on the battle-front southward of the Somme, where large columns of the enemy were advancing, and upon whom we dropped many bombs and fired thousands of rounds.

There was a good deal of air fighting, and the enemy's low-fliers were particularly active.

We brought down nine and drove down two others.

Two of ours are missing.

Last night we dropped 12 tons of bombs on Bapaume and roads in the vicinity. We also dropped bombs upon roads and villages eastward of Arras, directly hitting dumps, transport, and railway line.

One of our machines has not been located.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 31st.
11.50 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—There were local successful battles between the Luce and the Avre.

French counter-attacks west and south-west of Montdidier heavily failed.

SPELL OF COMPARATIVE REST.

LONDON, March 31st.
11.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—The week-end closed with a spell of comparative rest, although the Germans frequently attacked at various points between Arras and Amiens and the St. Quentin road in fruitless efforts to advance, thus enabling our dispositions of troops to proceed smoothly.

The weather remains very unsettled after the rains, which made the countryside heavy.

WEIGHTY ENEMY ATTACKS LAUNCHED.

The enemy launched weighty attacks yesterday morning at Aubecourt and Demuin, respectively north and south of the River Luce. Under the pressure of numbers we fell back a little.

DETERMINED GERMAN ATTACK.

LONDON, March 31st.
11.50 p.m.

After mid-day the Germans in considerable strength attacked between the Somme and the Ancre, covered by many low-flying aeroplanes, which promptly attracted own airplanes to the spot. This attempt was completely repulsed.

This morning the Germans attacked determinedly near Arras, but were repulsed after fierce fighting with some of our most famous troops.

EARLIER CABLES.

EIGHTY ENEMY DIVISIONS UNMERCIFULLY HAMMERED.

LONDON, March 31st.
2.20 a.m.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at the British front telegraphs:—On the tenth day of the battle we can regard the situation with more confidence than a week ago. During the last few days the German progress in front of the British Armies has been almost trifling, except for a determined attack with the object of capturing Arras and turning our flank in that direction. The Germans attempted no operations on a large scale, and in the vast majority of minor

encounters we had much the better of the exchanges. This being conspicuously true of the area from Arras, Albert and about the Ancre, where the Germans repeatedly made victorious drives to capture local strategic positions.

How great their losses during the whole ten days has been it is impossible to compute. The Germans have now put into the crucible of battle over 80 Divisions of infantry, and all have been more or less unmercifully hammered.

GERMANS PREPARING SECOND GREAT BLOW.

Within the last few days comparatively few new German Divisions have been thrust into the line, which probably means that the enemy is preparing for a second great blow, which may fall at any time with all the tremendous might that was behind the Germans' first blow. It failed, and nowhere did the Germans make that gap which was the whole end of their endeavour, and to-day we stand unshaken across their path.

Seven Divisions of good troops tried to take Arras and failed. The decisive check to the German advance at Arras is important, for it further delays the enemy's plan of campaign.

KING GEORGE AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, March 31st.
1.30 a.m.

His Majesty the King left London on Thursday and visited the troops on the Western Front.

His Majesty returned to London on Saturday evening.

LATEST CABLES.

THE KING'S MISSION.

LONDON, March 31st.
8.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports:—I accompanied the whole tour of His Majesty, who congratulated the hale and cheered up the wounded troops.

The Royal Mission throughout was admirably fulfilled.

The King had a rough sea passage.

His Majesty commenced the tour at a small town in northern France, where various Staff Officers and Corps Commanders were presented.

The King moved among the Divisions en route to and from the front and chatted animatedly about their adventures.

When His Majesty visited Sir Douglas Haig he was received by guards-of-honour composed of the 17th Lancers and the Headquarters troops, and His Majesty proceeded to the Headquarters of the Royal Air Service, where the King heard at first hand of their wonderful feats. His Majesty inspected the machines and workshops.

Proceeding in a motor-car, the King chanced upon a Scottish regiment resting by the wayside and chatted with the officers. His Majesty evinced a great interest in a veteran Pipe-Major with 35 years' service, his Majesty next visited, inspected and chatted with a Labour Battalion, and thence unexpectedly met a machine-gun company.

GALLANT NON-COM.

A non-com. was called out and presented to His Majesty, who had heard of his daring deeds. This non-com. had maintained a position whence we could enfilade 1,500 yards of trench packed with the enemy until the Germans were behind him, when the non-com. swung round a machine-gun and ploughed a way through and took up a fresh position and continued firing until the rest of the team were casualties and all the ammunition was spent.

LEFT PLEASANT MEMORIES.

LONDON, March 31st.
9.30 p.m.

To all throughout the tour the King had words of sincere admiration and encouragement. His Majesty gave the men the latest news. The resting men told the King their greatest need was sleep. Finally, the King inspected a company of Royal Engineers who did splendid work on the opening day's offensive.

The visit will long leave bright and pleasing memories in the minds of numbers of war-jaded soldiers.

EARLIER CABLES.

GENERAL BOTHA'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, March 31st.
2.35 p.m.

Replying to General Botha's message cabled on March 30th, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig telegraphed as follows:—"Heartly thanks for your message. All ranks of the British Armies in France are greatly cheered by your generous appreciation of their efforts in this great struggle, and are very proud of the confidence which the people of our great Empire place in their Armies' ability to win."

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FURIOUS BATTLE RAGING.

LONDON, April 1st.
1 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—

Yesterday the battle between the Oise and the Avre redoubled in intensity. The Germans, following their habitual tactics of alternate blows, have transferred the weight of their attack from the Somme sector, which has been the scene of the heaviest fighting since Thursday, to the line of the Avre, where a furious battle is now raging as a result of the day's fighting, involving apparently even heavier losses than yet suffered in any battles since the beginning of the offensive.

The Germans fought their way down to the bank of the Avre at Moreuil.

FRENCH MACHINE-GUNS DO TERRIBLE EXECUTION.

The enemy is still held on the east bank of the Avre, and except that he has enlarged his position along the course of the stream he has nothing to show for his losses.

The French machine-guns did terrible execution in to-day's fighting, and veterans are amazed at the numbers of enemy dead lying before the positions.

The gallantry of the troops was officially recognised for the first time to-night.

A certain corps, consisting of dismounted cavalry and infantry divisions, were the first French troops to be thrown into the battle, and it was they who on the following days manfully barred the Oise Valley against the passage of the Germans, refusing to be relieved when relief was offered after a week of uninterrupted battle.

On Friday night the weather broke and it rained continuously yesterday. The enemy's roads must be rutted deep and transformed into quagmires.

The Germans are now bringing up heavy artillery, which has not yet participated, and the breaking of the weather must delay its appearance on the battle-field.

FEATURE OF THE BATTLE.

An extraordinary feature of the battle is that it has so far been fought on the German side almost entirely by infantry.

So far the Germans have only been able to use field-guns and light field howitzers; they have not kept their heavier inactive from choice, but because the retreating British methodically blew up the roads and bridges. During the past few days the enemy used light mortars but little, probably due to the inability of the munition convoys to keep pace with the demand of the gunners owing to the overcrowding of the roads.

THE NEXT BIG ENEMY ATTEMPT.

LONDON, April 1st.
1.00 a.m.

On the right flank the French are being very heavily engaged.

There is little likelihood that we shall be left in doubt where and when the next big attempt to break through will occur against ourselves. The Germans probably have already thrown in 90 Divisions and many fresh troops are now in line. As time is operating against the enemy, the Germans may be expected to strike as soon as possible.

The first tremendous clash having failed in its purpose, all north of the Somme the enemy is now confronted with the alternative of making another effort on this front or extending the battle further. The ground on which the enemy thus far has met any appreciable success is restricted by the marshes and swamps of the Avre and Somme valleys.

EARLIER CABLES.

MECHANISM OF GERMAN ATTACK.

LONDON, March 31st.
12.55 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent with the French Army in France telegraphs:—From statements by prisoners and military papers captured during the battle it is now possible to reconstruct the German plan of attack east of St. Quentin. It had been ordered that a mass of Germans should pass the line as soon as our second position was captured. Maps were issued to officers and under-officers showing the mechanism of the attacks and the progress

of a creeping barrage. On the backs of the maps are reports prepared in advance corresponding to the anticipated stages of the attacks, which were to be sent to the rear by messenger as each successive objective was reached, with drafts of requests for reinforcements, ammunition, etc., corresponding to the anticipated needs at each stage. The progress of the infantry was calculated at 200 metres per minute, which is twice the rate allowed in previous offensives. Trench-mortar detachments, according to prisoners, followed the first waves of infantry, were halted and opened fire. As soon as the open country was reached the enemy advanced by means of heavy blows delivered in rapid succession, massing troops assaulting quickly in order to bring about a local retirement of our line. The moment our men fell back the Germans would follow, thus threatening the French units which had not retired and were then subjected to a fresh frontal attack. If these prisoners' evidence is to be trusted the troops who hesitate to follow up the retiring enemy line are driven into the breach with the lash.

ENEMY FIRMLY HELD.

LONDON, March 31st.
6.30 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters reports:—The enemy is firmly held west of Montdidier, where the broken ground facilitates the defence. His nearest point to Amiens is 13 miles. All accounts agree regarding the severity of his losses, but it must be remembered that of the 50 or 60 Divisions thrown into battle probably only one-fifth has been withdrawn. He, therefore, has still huge numbers to throw into the attack, and the battle promises to be of long duration.

ENEMY CAVALRY.

German cavalry have been reported repeatedly in the districts of Ham, Nesles, and Peronne, but never in numbers exceeding one regiment. Mounted troops seem to be employed chiefly for the conveyance of information and as supports to infantry advanced posts.

AERIAL WARFARE.

The German air service has taken little part in the battle, and the enemy aeroplanes make very few long-distance flights by day, and have done little more than make a few flights over the battle-field to report the progress of attacks or to execute bombing raids close to our front.

The French air service is taking an important part in the work of harassing the enemy, troops and dislocating communications.

Reports as yet are incomplete, but it is known that in three days during the past week the French brought down between 20 and 30 German aeroplanes.

On March 22nd, French bombing squadrons dropped 10,000 kilogrammes of explosives on German depots, railways, and stations; on the 24th, 14,000 kilogrammes of bombs were dropped, and night raids continue. From March 23rd French squadrons have flown over the enemy positions by day at low altitudes, using bombs and machine-guns against troops marching and in bivouac, and attacking troops and trains, obtaining excellent results. Since March 25th our mastery of the air has been complete. Important roads from Chauny and Guiscard to Ham have been kept continuously under fire.

On March 27th, a big air attack was carried out against enemy troops behind the front, machine-guns being used with striking success.

COUNTER-ATTACKS STOP FURIOUS ENEMY THRUST.

Paris, March 31st.
1.20 a.m.

A *communiqué* states:—The battle begun on the Moreuil-Lassigny front continued the entire day, increasing in violence and extending on a front of 60 kilometres.

The Germans, despite their enormous losses, multiplied their assaults. Incessant French counter-attacks everywhere stopped the furious thrust.

The region of Orléans, Le Plessis, and Pressis-de-Roye was especially the scene of desperate fights, villages changing hands several times.

Two German Divisions gained a footing at Le Plessis and Pressis-de-Roye, but were swept out by a magnificent counter-attack, which restored the line.

The attacking masses at certain points were caught by a terrible artillery fire, and they retired in disorder, leaving the ground covered with corpses.

The enemy losses exceed those of the preceding days.

ENEMY BATTALIONS MOWN DOWN.

Paris, March 31st.

A *communiqué* says:—The fights which continued last night with the same violence confirmed a check to the formidable attempt to break through undertaken by the Germans yesterday.

Between Montdidier and Moreuil infantry fire mowed down enemy battalions which returned incessantly to the assault.

MOREUIL RETAKEN.

Moreuil, taken by the Germans, was retaken by us, lost again and finally captured in a bayonet charge carried out with incomparable bravery by French and British troops fighting side by side in the same ranks.

The woods north of Moreuil were also wrested from the enemy after fierce fighting.

LATEST CABLES.

CHECK TO ENEMY COMPLETE.

Paris, March 31st.

We took numerous prisoners in this region.

It is confirmed that the check to the enemy between Moreuil and Lassigny was complete.

We succeeded in making progress to the approaches of Canny-Barma.

The picked division which re-took Lépement and retained it against all assaults captured 700 prisoners.

WHOLE GERMAN COLUMNS DECIMATED.

Paris, March 31st.

A semi-official statement, issued on the evening of March 30th, contains:—Among the glorious episodes of the formidable battle on the Moreuil-Lassigny front, which is being waged in open country, must be mentioned the bitter fighting at Orléans, 12 kilometres south-east of Montdidier, as well as at Le Plessis and at Pressis-de-Roye, a little village bordering on Lassigny, which were taken and retaken several times. As a result, these villages finally remained in our hands.

Two German divisions which obtained a footing at Le Plessis and in a park south of Pressis-de-Roye were driven off with splendid élan by our infantry.

The enemy's losses were terrible, whole columns being decimated by our barrage fire. It was a veritable bloodbath, bloodier even than any so far experienced by the Germans.

ENEMY RESULT NIL.

The result for the enemy was absolutely nil. Our line everywhere is being maintained absolutely intact.

The German encircling movement against the French between Moreuil and Lassigny no more succeeded to-day than the similar movement on March 25th against the British before Arras.

Probably the German General Staff will continue its effort some days longer with the same desperate fury, but the first day's fighting justifies us in expecting a favourable issue to the struggle.

EARLIER CABLES.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

Paris, March 31st.
1.45 p.m.

An official report states that on March 30th the German long-range gun continued to bombard the Paris region in the day-time.

Eight persons were killed, including four women, and 37 were injured, including nine women and seven children.

FRANCE'S GALLANT ARMY.

LONDON, March 30th.

The Press Bureau announces:—Mr. Lloyd George despatched the following to M. Clemenceau:—"Great Britain is calm and resolute, relying upon the justice of our cause and the valour of our men who defend it. Our confidence grows as we watch the steady march of France's gallant army to repel the invader."

Italian front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH AT MONTELO RELIEVED.

LONDON, March 31st.

A British Italian official report states:—The British at Montello have been relieved and transferred to a new sector in the Asiago Plateau.

Three British aeroplanes on Saturday attacked 19 enemy machines over an aerodrome eastward of the Piave, destroying six.

The Flying Corps since its arrival has destroyed 83 enemy machines and lost 10.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN WARSHIPS CRUISING

AMSTERDAM, March 31st.

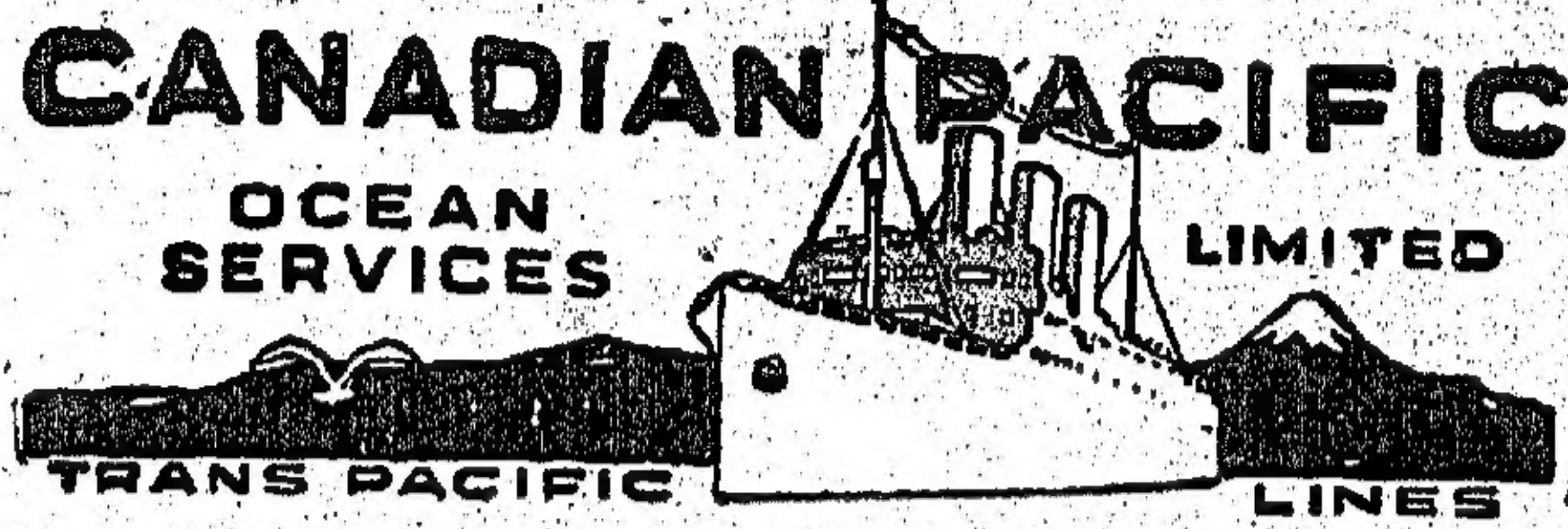
A telegram from Ameland states that 20 German warships, including torpedo-boats and submarines, were cruising to-day off the coast of Ameland.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

HAIPHONG "TAKSANG" Wednes. 3rd April, 7 a.m.
MANILA "LOONGSANG" Friday, 5th April, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI "WINGSANG" Sun, 7th April, 11 a.m.
MANILA "YUENSANG" Friday, 13th April, 3 p.m.

Calcutta Line.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

Shanghai Line.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Manila Line.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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Of All Superstitions.
Come from London & South, Ltd., Liverpool & London.

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESSAGE TO EMPIRE PREMIERS.

THE LAST MAN MAY COUNT.

LONDON, March 31st.

The Press Bureau announces that the following message has been despatched by Mr. Lloyd George to the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and Newfoundland:—"We were inspired during the past week with the constant news of the dauntless courage with which the Dominion troops had withstood the desperate assault by vastly more numerous forces. The battle shows that the Empire has good reason to be proud of all its sons. Our Armies cannot have too many of these splendid men. We propose to ask Parliament to authorise immediate measures for raising fresh forces here. I urge the Dominion Governments to reinforce their heroic troops in the fullest possible manner and without the smallest possible delay."

The struggle is only opening, and it is our business to see that our Armies get the maximum measure of support. Let no one think that what even the most remote Dominions can do now can be too late. Before the campaign is finished the last man may count."

AMERICA AND THE WAR. NATIONAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, March 31st.

Reflecting the national attitude as regards General Pershing's request for active participation in stemming the German offensive, the House of Representatives rose and cheered on Saturday when a Republican member, whose son is in France, referring to General Pershing's visit to General Foch, said, "Our sole regret is that we have not ten times as many troops over there to help."

THE SILVER MARKET. WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, March 31st.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu's silver market report states:—"Following the rapid rise in price to 46d. per ounce, China exchange weakened and with less competition. Hence the price fell to 45d. in view of the Easter holidays. The actual strength of the market is difficult to gauge, but pending any further news regarding the American Government scheme for using the position the present level seems likely to be maintained."

OBITUARY.

SIR ALFRED GASELEE.

LONDON, April 1st.

The death is announced of General Sir Alfred Gaselee, G.C.B.
[The deceased officer commanded the British Forces in North China in 1900, and commanded the Northern Army, India, in 1907-8.]

EARLIER CABLES.

JAPAN'S CONGRATULATIONS TO FRANCO-BRITISH ARMIES.

LONDON, March 30th.

An official statement contains:—"Lieut. Kenichi Oshima, Japan's War Minister, has telegraphed the following to Lord Derby:—"I cannot but admire the British and French troops' gallant stand against the reckless enemy's onslaught with superior strength. I rely upon the bravery of the British and French troops, and completely believe in their final victory."

Lord Derby replied:—"On behalf of the British Army I hasten to express most sincere thanks for your kind message. We are most grateful for this further mark of interest and sympathy. The fact that the gallant stand by the French and British armies is appreciated by our Japanese allies will be an incentive to even further efforts."

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE GUARDS CAPTURE TAMMERFORS.

STOCKHOLM, March 31st.

The White Guards have captured Tammerfors.

KORNILOFF DEFEATED.

MOSCOW, March 31st.

General Korniloff has been defeated in the northern Caucasus and has fled to the mountains.

DEMANDS AND COUNTER-DEMANDS.

PETROGRAD, March 31st.

The Council of Commissaries have demanded that Germany release the Soviet envoy Kameneff, who was arrested at the Island Islands when returning from England.

The Council also demanded from Austria the release of the Odessa Commissaries whom the Austrian Commandant at Odessa arrested and holds as hostages.

Germany has demanded that the Soviet send no more reinforcements and munitions to the Finnish Red Guards.

CONSTANTINE TO BE CRIMINALLY PROSECUTED.

ATHENS, March 31st.

A Court-Martial has ordered the criminal prosecution of the ex-King Constantine.

PRIME MINISTER'S WAR STATEMENT.

MEASURES TAKEN TO DEAL WITH EMERGENCY.

LONDON, March 30th.

Mr. Lloyd George has issued the following statement:—"During the first few days the Germans launched an attack unparalleled in concentration of troops and guns, and the situation was extremely critical. Thanks to the indomitable bravery of our troops, who gradually stemmed the advance until reinforcements could arrive and our faithful ally enter into the battle, the situation has now improved. The struggle, however, is only opening, and no prediction of its future course can yet be made. The War Cabinet has been in constant session since the first day, and has been in communication with Headquarters and with the French and American Governments, and a number of measures has been taken to deal with the emergency."

ALLIES TAKE IMPORTANT DECISION.

The enemy had the incalculable advantage of fighting as one army, but the Allies have taken a most important decision to meet this. With the cordial co-operation of the British and French Commanders-in-Chief, General Foch has been charged by the British, French and American Governments to co-ordinate the action of the Allied Armies on the Western Front. It is necessary, in addition to the action to be taken to meet the immediate needs of the moment, to bring into operation certain measures which have been long contemplated should a situation like the present arise. Whatever happens, in this battle, the country must be prepared for further sacrifices to ensure final victory. I am certain the nation will shrink from no sacrifice to secure this, and the necessary plans are being carefully prepared and will be announced when Parliament meets."

THE ANGLO-FRENCH GENERALISSIMO.

LONDON, March 30th.

So far there is no official announcement as regards General Foch, but the *Morning Post's* statement has been repeated in other newspapers and is generally accepted as correct. It has been understood for some time that if General Foch is not actually in absolute command he is playing an almost equally important part in the co-operation of the British and French operations. It is recognised that the absence of a supreme command at a time like the present would be very disadvantageous, because, apart from the supreme question of strategy, it is pointed out that the management of reserves is largely a matter of roads and railways.

APPOINTMENT GENERALLY APPROVED.

General Foch's appointment promises to be well received, though there have been some murmurs at placing British soldiers under a French Commander. The Sunday papers unqualifiedly approve of the appointment, and state that it is endorsed by military opinion, and that American enthusiasm over the appointment is expected to help its popularity. Sir Douglas Haig is described as sharing the late Lord Roberts' admiration for General Foch.

AMERICAN FORCES PLACED AT DISPOSAL OF GENERAL FOCH.

PARIS, March 31st.

General Foch, General Petain, M. Clemenceau, and General Pershing met on the Front.
General Pershing, on greeting General Foch, placed at his disposal all the American forces at his disposal to use as he wished, and said that the American people were proud to participate in the greatest and grandest battle in history.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CONGRATULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 30th.

President Wilson cabled General Foch congratulating him on his new authority. "Such unity in command is a most hopeful augury for ultimate success. We are following with profound interest the bold and brilliant action of your forces."

THE WAR IN THE PRESS. THE BRIGHT SPOT IN THE ALLIED DEFENCE.

LONDON, March 31st.

There is not a whisper of opposition to any measures the Government may take to reinforce the armies. It is generally accepted that the age-limit be raised. Employers have already been notified that every serviceable man is wanted, and that there will be a most searching com-out of the industries, with a consequent restriction of railway, tramway, and omnibus services.

According to the *Sunday Times* the situation is regarded with extreme gravity in high military circles, but without pessimism.

A decisive battle for the possession of Amiens may not be reached for a fortnight.

The bright spot is the steadfastness of General Byng's Third Army, which maintained its line intact, despite the failure of the Fifth Army on its right.

GREAT BRITAIN'S BALANCE SHEET.

LONDON, March 31st.

The revenue for the year was £707,234,595; compared with £573,427,592. All sources show increases, except excise. The chief increases are £50,294,000 excess profits, £34,476,000 income-tax. The expenditure was £2,696,221,405, compared with £2,188,112,710.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The local office of the China Mail Steamship Co. is in receipt of a cable to the effect that the s.s. *China* left Shanghai for Hongkong on Sunday evening, and is due here on the 3rd inst.



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The Cause of Falling Hair
Rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment, next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse with tepid water. Trial free. These fragrant, super-creamy emollients clear the complexion of pimples, redness and roughness, cleanse the scalp, prevent falling hair and soften the hands. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal.
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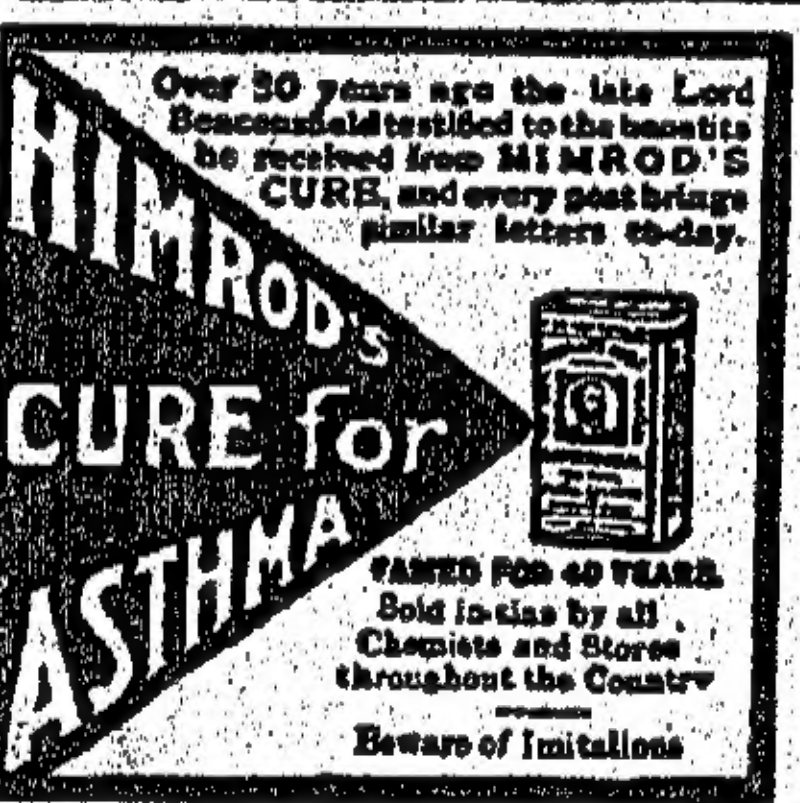
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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 2nd Apr., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TUNGCHOW"	On 4th Apr., 10 A.M.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 7th Apr., Noon.

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Colombo	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1817	1917

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU ... 12,600 tons	Sat. 13th April 11 A.M.
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
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